

**The Lifting Children and Families Out of Poverty Task Force**  
**Draft Recommendations – September 26, 2018**

**Housing and Homelessness**

Recommendation	Timing of Impact on Poverty	Cost
1. Fund shallow rental subsidies for certain families with children.	Immediate	\$66 million per 10,000 families covered. Potentially in high hundreds of millions to well over \$1 billion if provided widely.
2. Expand the Bringing Families Home Program statewide.	Immediate	Low tens of millions per year
3. Further define “source of income” in the state’s list of tenant characteristics (such as disability and family status) that are protected from discrimination to include/define HUD Housing Choice Vouchers (HCV) or other rental assistance programs as income, to protect Section 8 clients and clients of other rental assistance programs.	Future	Administrative and enforcement costs.
4. Provide ongoing housing subsidies and services for families and youth experiencing homelessness to access private-market housing or affordable housing to end homelessness among this population.	Immediate	\$24 million annually
5. Provide funding for counties to offer incentives to landlords who agree to rent to a homeless/poor family with an ongoing or time-limited rental subsidy.	Future	\$15-\$30 million annually.
6. Provide state funding to support eviction court representation for low-income Californians facing eviction.	Future	Landlords filed an average of 166,000 eviction lawsuits per year between 2014 and 2016. If 10% of tenants were represented under this program and assuming \$2,000 cost per case, annual cost

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		would be \$33 million per year.
7. Potential proposal: Impose statewide rent control in specified circumstances. Controls would be focused on most vulnerable populations and would occur only when local governments are not meeting housing goals. Controls would be implemented as a stop-gap measure for those with a critical need until local housing goals are met.	Immediate	Administration and support costs.
8. Potential Proposal: State package of housing supply measures that would apply to localities missing their housing goals. Such localities would be required to reduce zoning and regulatory requirements for low-income housing and prioritize low income housing, particularly in infill and transit-adjacent housing developments. Other provisions would (1) require that existing state and local funding sources for housing prioritize projects that involve high density and affordable housing, and (2) modify existing provisions in State law relating to density bonuses, with a focus on prioritizing development of housing stock in low average median income areas, especially on transit-adjacent and city-owned or public land.	Future	Administrative costs. Would prioritize but not increase state funding.
9. Potential proposal: Provide housing vouchers for young adults aging out of Extended Foster Care until their 26th birthday.	Immediate	\$12 million first year rising to \$48 million by fourth year and hold steady thereafter.

**Education, Workforce, and Training**

<b>Recommendation</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Cost</b>
1. Establish a new priority of service requirement for parents in poverty in workforce and training programs (ensure no displacement of current participants) and dedicate state funding for training and workforce services to offset the long-term decline in federal funding of workforce and job training programs.	Future	From tens of millions up to \$600 million to fully replace federal fund reductions. (Cost of \$500 to \$1,500 per person served –

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		approximately 100,000 currently served).
2. Strengthen connectivity and coordination of workforce and training programs at the local and state level (ex. Funding to support coordination of services for populations with barriers to employment such as homeless individuals and families) and require shared responsibility for shared outcomes to ensure that programs affecting relevant individuals learn to work outside of operational silos and programmatic funding streams.	Future	Initial costs of \$1-\$3 million for planning and scoping. Potentially major future costs for IT.
3. Increase the investment/supplement/per pupil spending on low-income children in the Local Control Funding Formula. This must be paired with expected outcomes for educational institutions to strengthen family engagement, provide more full-day opportunities, and leverage community resources.	Future	Cost depends on size of supplement and whether it is a reallocation within Proposition 98 an augmentation to Proposition 98
4. Increase preapprenticeship, apprenticeship, and summer employment opportunities for youth in poverty and create a source of dedicated funding for “earn and learn” activities targeted for individuals and families with barriers to employment	Future	Potentially tens of millions, depending on how many people served.
5. Provide a dedicated source of state funds for supportive services for those participating in workforce and education programs to ensure that participants can complete programs	Future	Depends on how many people served (\$500 to \$1,500 per person served).
6. Ensure all California residents in poverty have a greater ability to participate in the workforce by requiring the entities responsible for licensing and credentialing various occupations (i.e. Commission on Teacher Credentialing, Emergency Medical Services Authority, etc.) to authorize the use of an individual tax identification number in lieu of a social security number.	Future	Administrative costs

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**Special Populations**

<b>Recommendation</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Cost</b>
1. Adequate and appropriate housing for Transition Age Youth (TAY) and nonminor dependents (NMD)	Immediate	Providing additional 4,000 THP-Plus housing slots would cost approximately \$160 million annually.
2. Waiver of Outstanding Juvenile Fees	Future	No State costs. Unknown impact on local governments
3. Fully Fund the Youth Reinvestment	Future	\$63 million
4. Post-Secondary Education for Justice Involved Youth	Future	\$11.5 million annually.
5. Transition Support for Justice Involved Youth		TBD
6. Improve Juvenile Justice Data Systems	Future	Low millions to develop cost plan. Potentially large IT costs down road.
7. Children with an Incarcerated or formerly justice involved parent	Future	Unknown
8. Expansion of the Emergency Child Care Bridge for Foster Families	Immediate	\$85 million to expand to eligible children ages 0-12; \$45 million for children 0-3.
9. Creating and Expanding Kinship Navigator Programs	Future	\$6 million over next 3-4 years.

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**Early Childhood**

<b>Recommendation</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Cost</b>
1. Parental Leave Policies	Future	Most costs would be on private employers. Direct cost to state and local governments depends on extent that new leave policy exceeds what they are providing.
2. Guaranteed access to child care/early learning subsidies for children 0-8 for children in poverty	Immediate & Future	\$1.5 billion annually to provide slots to children ages 0-4 in deep poverty; \$3.5 billion to provide to provide slots to children ages 0-4 in poverty.
3. Expanded access to training, professional development, and coaching to sustain and expand a high-quality workforce and coordinated services	Future	Low to mid 10s of millions.
4. Institute a tiered reimbursement structure for the subsidized child care/early learning system	Future	If tiered structure raised average reimbursement rate by 10%, annual cost would be about \$450 million.
5. Integrate and improve the early childhood data systems	Future	Low millions for initial planning and coordination. Potentially large future IT costs.

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**Social Safety Net**

Recommendation	Timing of principal impact on poverty	Cost
1. Supplement the Federal Child Tax Credit with a State Child Tax Credit – Make \$2,000 credit fully refundable	Immediate	\$3.6 billion if applied to children 0-17; \$1.2 billion if limited to children 0-5; \$240 if limited to children under 1 year.
2. Expand the CalEITC amount and the CalEITC eligible population	Immediate	Raise low-earners to full credit: \$200 million; double credit: \$600 million; extend phase out; from high tens of millions to hundreds of millions, depending how the phase out is structured.
3. Increase CalWORKs grants and expedite timeline for ending deep poverty within CalWORKs	Immediate	\$2.6 billion annually
4. Align CalWORKs time limits with the federal 60-month time limit	Immediate	\$100 million annually
5. Fund summer lunch in libraries and develop an EBT pilot	Immediate	Depends on size of pilot: \$120 per child per summer.
6. Universal school food programs	Immediate	Low tens of millions to over \$1 billion, depending on reach of program.

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7. Increase SNAP benefit amount for families with children age 0-5 and pregnant women	Immediate	\$731 million if increase is \$30/month per child; \$342 million if \$30/month per family.
8. Prevent SNAP sanctions for families with children 0-5 and pregnant women	Immediate	\$6 million annually.

**Coordinated Services**

<b>Recommendation</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Cost</b>
1. Single Application for Eligibility of Public Assistance/No Wrong Door (Housing, Child Care, CalWORKs, CalFresh, Medi-Cal, EITC, school meals, etc.	Future	Low millions for development and coordination. Unknown, potentially major IT costs to facilitate integration.
2. Expansion of Place-Based Efforts	Future	Unknown
3. Integrate services of the main state agencies that have most responsibility for the funding	Future	Low millions for Initial planning and development costs potentially major IT costs in future.
4. Facilitate Data Sharing	Future	Low millions for planning and development costs. Potentially significant IT costs.